THE CONVENTION.

The Southern Convention, the theme of so much comment throughout the country before its assemblage, has just closed its labors, after a session of nine days. The address and resolutions agreed upon are already before our readers, and will be judged by them. They were adopted with great unanimity—the resolutions unanimously, and the address by a unanimous vote of the States, a minority of eight delegates from Alabama, one from Virginia, and one from Florida, only recording their votes against it. Judge Sharkey, of Missispipi, and a few others, who objected to a discussion of the compromise bill in the address, declined recording their votes against it, in a spirit of harmony worthy of all praise. So great a degree of unanimity was scarcely to have been ex-

THE CONVENTION

of harmony worthy of all praise. So great a degree of unanimity was scarcely to have been expected; and it is among the most cheering of the many flavorable indications of good influences which have characterized the entire proceedings of the convention. Doubts and apprehensions clouded its opening. These were dispelled as the session progressed; and the closing scenes were in the highest degree auspicious and hopeful. The opponents of the convention had so industriously slandered its objects—had so often said that it would not be permitted to assemble here—had so strenuously insisted that it would be a failure—that many of the delegates came here in the fear would not be permitted that it would be a failure—
that many of the delegates came here in the fear
that they would be herealone, or that, if others were
present, each would insist upon a different plan,
and the convention thus do harm instead of good,
by engendering fresh differences among those
whose only hope depended upon cordial union. whose only hope depended upon cordial union. These fears are, we repeat, more than dissipated. Nine States were represented in the convention, by an array of talent which has seldom if ever before been assembled in this country. The delegates from other States were generally the picked men stablished a national reputation as profound tatesmen. And from the opening of the conven-on to the close of the last day of the session, but one object seemed to animate all the delegates—a wish to unite the entire South upon a common constitutional platform. Whigs and Democrats continuous pattorn. Wings and the Whigs seemed disposed to go quite as far as the Democrats in postponing old party differences until the usion of the South for her safety shall be accomplished. The delegates have retired to their homes delighted with the results accomplished by The convention adjourned in the best temper and spirit. It has removed all difficulties from the path of the true friends of the South; and, if it should be necessary for it to re-assemble, it will meet again with the cordial sympathies of nearly all her citizens on its wide ll her citizens on its side. The very necessity of the convention existed in

the fact that there were differences of opinion in the South as to the proper course to be pursued in this crisis. Had all been agreed, there would in this crisis. Had all been agreed, have been no need of a convention. It is not necessary, therefore, for us to explain or apologise for any of those conflicts of judgment which may the cessary, therefore, for us to explain or apologise for any of those conflicts of judgment which may be apparent in the different propositions. The unanimity which was finally attained effaces the recollection of those differences; and the platform utimately agreed upon is all the stronger and safer that it was reared after mature deliberation of all the conflicting plans. The materials of which it is constructed were carefully selected from an ample store, and the structure is all the more substantial for having had its each separate plank closely scrutinised for a speck or a blemish. Should is be necessary for the convention to reas-Should is be necessary for the convention to reas-semble, it will be known every where what prin-ciples it mees to defend, and thus the misreprens which affected the first meeting will be powerless to injure any subsequent one.
We cannot expect all of our whig friends to

we cannot expect all of our whig friends to endorse the action of the convention. There were some things said in it which we disapprove. This was the necessary result of the conflicts among ourselves which have heretofore so greatly embarassed Southern action. The convention, however, is to be judged by its formal action, and not by the isolated opinions of individual members. by the isolated opinions of individual members. This action must be regarded by our whig friends as a most signal rebuke of the thousand falsehoods which have charged disunion purposes upon it, and must cover with shame the propagators of The Union forever guarantees of the constitution, was the un mous sentiment of the convention; and the dis sition to concede, for the preservation of ous sentiment of the convention; and the dispo-Union, every thing consistent with Southern safety and honor, pervaded all its members. About this there was no disagreement or conflict. But we should fail to do our duty to our Northern readers if we omitted to add, that a stein determined to add, that

readers if we omitted to add, that a stein determination to maintain the rights and principles set forth in the resolutions adopted, "at all hazards and to the last extremity," was also unanimous. The effect of the proceedings of the convention upon the opponents of the measure in this city and vicinity has been exceedingly healthful. Day after day the galleries were crowded with spectators, while fair ladies filled the seats reserved for them on the floor of the church, and, in the language of one of the resolutions of thanks, "graced guage of one of the resolutions of thanks, "graced the proceedings of the convention with their presence, and cheered its action with their smiles." We hear none of the furious denunciation of the purposes of the convention now, so rife opening; and can safely announce that the ig; and can safely announce that the truth in this matter has already achieved its accus-tomed triumph over misrepresentation and false-hood.

We shall doubtless have much to say hereafter

about this convention. This hasty and general notice is all that we have time to write in inviting the public to scrutinize in action.

Speculating Philanthropy.

A Rev. Mr. Erwin, from somewhere Down East," is at present combining profit with philanthropy, in depicting the horrors of the American Slave Trade by means of a Panorama in London.

The New York Spirit of the Times contains the following allusion to the labors of this Pharisee, whose title was probably pur-loined from the same place whence he de-rived his facts. These living libels on our country, when encountered by our countrymen abroad, should be exposed and branded with merited ignominy. Here is a fellow, pretending to be a clergyman, and making a speculation out of English credulity, by disgracing his fellow citizens by a fictitiou: canvass. The letter referred to, says:

The last novelty from the United States, is Panorama illustrating the African and American Slave trade. It will be news to John Bull as to Jonathan, when he discovers by pictorial representations that the Americans are engaged in coslave trade! But John is more easily gulled the Jonathan; moreover, Jonathan would probable re-paint this canvass with rotten eggs, if it were unrolled before him. The Rev. Mr. Erwin and Mr. Bloom have selected the best market in the Mr. Bloom have selected the best market in the world for their exhibition of "the American Slave Trade." They kindly world for the American Slave Trade." They kindly promise to show "a true picture of slavery from actual observation—capture of negroes—shipment—ocean passage—British the South, by the origin of its population of the property of the pro tish chase—conflagration of a slaver—entrance into the southern States, en route to the market—auctions—escapes into her Majesty's domain—canada—residence of Washington, &c. Was there ever a more barefaced imposition practised upon John Bull, or a blacker libel on the American

An Unpleasant Predicament.—The editor of the Lynn News says he saw a man the other day in a very uncomfortable situation. He was highly incensed at an article in the News, but not being a subscriber to it, he was debarred the revenge of saying "Stop my paper."

South, rather than sacrifice the interests of their region to Northern ambition and aggression.

The quantity of domestic cotton goods exported from New York, for the first five months.

IMPORTING LEAD.—The emigration of miners from the west to California has produced so great a scarcity of domestic pig lead that it is now imported from Marseilles. A quantity was landed ported from Marseilles. at Boston a few days ago.

Myste

The city paper lew York have reently contained long and circumstantial accounts of revelations alleged to be made from the spirit-world through the agency of certain females, recently from the city of Rochester, where, for some time before, they astonished and perplexed many people with similar phenomena.

Meetings of doctors, lawyers, preachers, and writers have been held, many of whom have been convinced. The process is, for these females to introduce to a speaker any spirit he may desire to confer with-as the Witch of Endor did to Saul-and when the spirit is interrogated, it usually answers by knocking on or under a table in the room. In a recent account Mr. J. Fennimore Cooper is stated to have asked concerning some very peculiar circumstances of a spirit, and received accurate answers not to be accounted for on any but supernatural principles. The editor of the New York Commercial, however, was lately invited to examine these phenomena, and gives a very

unfavorable account of them. He concludes as follows: "Now we do not wish to interfere with any one's

"Now we do not wish to interfere with any one's method of getting a livelihood. But having been invited, in our public capacity, to investigate this matter, we suppose we must in the same capacity give our opinion upon what we heard and saw. A bolder and more contemptible humbug, that had the least association with respectable parties, we have never known. Communications were held with three gentlemen, and with them only; two of them were known to the performers, and were evidently well disposed to believe all that the rappings or rappers pretended to. The conversation with the third was a bungling affair. The noises were by no means so remarkable as we were led to believe. We felt no jar upon the table, and in truth it seemed to us that the sound was always about half way between the floor and the table. It sounded higher upon the cupboard. The ladies were then standing up. There was no pretension were then standing up. There was no pretension to move any chair or table in the room.
"As to the communications by spelling out, one of the ladies acting as interpreter and medium of

communication, it is really too much of a farce for grave comment. The lady runs down the scale of the alphabet, and can of course frame any anof the alphabet, and can of course frame any answer she wishes. The rapping itself, meaning the sound, is the only thing worth a moment's thought or investigation. It was often done altogether too carelessly, too much at haphazard, to be imposed upon any person not predisposed to such credulity, as the deliberate response of an intelligent spirit. The idea of supernatural agency is entirely out of the question. Had we had the opportunity and appliances for investigation, we should have endeavored to ascertain why it was necessary for the ladies to sit together—why they could not dispose themselves premiscuously around the room: pose themselves promiscuously around the room; as well as sundry other things which the gentleman who invited the "committee of investigation" must have been well aware could not be inquired into without other agents than those pre-

ent last evening.
"But more than enough of this. We give our readers the benefit of some four hours loss of time on our part. We are firmly convinced that we have not applied too harsh a term to the "rap ping" imposition. Those who have dollars to spare can spend on the rappings for their own amusement; but we assure all that, in our deliberate judgment, not a cent's worth of information will they ever get for a dollar expended to hear the

Free Soil, Free Speech, and Free Fights. " The largest liberty," not only of speech, but of conduct, seems, at the present moment to have taken possession of some of our Free-Soil advocates, and " free-fights" seem to have been superadded as an articleof their creed.

Even the "land of steady habits" feels the new impulse of these levelling doctrines of Socialism; and imitating the example of New York, substitutes the knock-down argument, for the more peaceful weapons of discussion. This was bad enough in poleimcal meetings, but when it extends to political disputes, and parsons are compelled

"To prove their doctrine orthodox,

the thing is carried too far to make a joke of. From the Boston Atlas we extract the following account of a most disgraceful scene, enacted in that vicinity, in a place of worship, the parallel to which the slandered South has jumped into the water himself, which was the last never furnished.

The descendants of the Puritans had better let their charity begin at home, and counsel their representatives here not to throw stones while living in such a glass house as their own:

Row IN CHUROH .- At Saint Luke's Epis Church, in Chelsea, near Boston, on Sunday last,

"Pulpit drum ecclesiastic Was beat with fists instead of a stick." and a most scandalous scene took place, new, we imagine, to that law-abiding locality, and not usual within the precincts of the Church any where. It seems that a division in the church, as to the right of two parties to occupy it, has for some time prevailed, but that it had been compromised by an agreement that neither party should occupy it until both should consent. One of the parties, however, obtained possession of it, and a layman proceeded to read the service. The rector presented himself and claimed his rights. A strong party of persons supported each side, and a fight would have ensued had not the rector and his friends withdrawn. They took

83. The Boston Courier contains a memorial, for general signature, from the people of Massachusetts to their Representatives in Congress, instructing them to adopt, towards representation of horrors existing only on the South, a more liberal and conciliatory

> We are happy to learn also, from the speeches and conversation of north-western members, from the valley of the Ohio, that they are becoming more favorable to the preservation of good feeling with the South.

That part of the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Ohio river, is more closely connected with the South, by the origin of its population and by social and commercial intersection and by social and commercial intersection and by social and commercial intersections, than any other part of the North. It would, therefore, suffer more from discord between the two sections. We hope that they will yet prefer to do justice to the South, rather than sacrifice the interests of their region to Northern ambition and agreession.

In the South, by the origin of its population and commercial intersection of the Committee, about 70 years of age, was killed last night, by falling from the London Times, in an editorial of Saturday, says, it appears that the English ministry, feeling itself hard pressed by the semi-hostile attitude of France, by the energetic remonstrance of other powers, and by an impending vote of censure in the House of Lords, resolved, at any sacrifice of dignity and consistency, to patch up the dispute with France. Accordingly, an acceptance of the Springs and watering places at the North and South.

A case of malignant Cholera was reported to the Board of Health of Philadelphia yesterday. The green of the Committee, to which was referred the committee, to the formation of a central Authority of the committee, to the Industrial Exhibition to be held in London in 1851, ofters the loust and the saction of the committee, to which was referred the Committee, to which was referr

To The quantity of domestic cotton goods exported from New York, for the first five months of 1850, was 12,189 bales and cases valued at 3659,969 16; for the corresponding period in 18-39, 12,128 bales and cases, valued at \$579,553 34. Increase in quantity, 61 bales and cases, in value \$80,415 32.

We commend to the attention of all the opponents, enemies, persecutors, and slanderers of the Nashville Convention, past, present, and to come, (in this city and elsewhere,) the testimony of the Nashville Union, to be found in this day's paper. It furnishes a complete and satisfactory vindication of the members of that Convention, from charges and imputations rashly and

cruelly made against them. It also proves most conclusively, that that Convention was not "a failure," as its enemies allege, but on the contrary, signally successful in the men it convoked, the councils which guided it, and the spirit which it has inspired, not only in Tennessee, but throughout the entire South. It shows how easily conflicting interests and opinions can be made to yield \$3,121. Sales of 100 bags Rio coffee at 101c. to the common safety, and laying down a platform, broad and strong enough to support all true-hearted Southerners of whatever po-

litical creed, loving their own rights and liberties more than Party. .The Resolutions are thus endorsed by the Nashville Union. In the same spirit will

the united South respond. Below we give the resolutions adopted by the Southern Convention in a connected form. They have heretofore been published separately. On this platform we take our stand. On this rock we

place our political fortunes; "and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." The Kentucky Statesman, also, published at Lexington, thus adds its testimonial to the conduct and proceedings of its members. After this proof, we trust that this

stale slander will be repeated no more. We give to-day the proceedings of the last day of the Southern Convention, as reported by Telegraph. It seems that the Convention adopted an address and resolutions,—several members dissenting,—recommending the extension of the Missouri Compromise line through the Territories. It will also be seen that the Convention adjourned to meet again on the sixth Monday after the adjournment of Congress. Thus ends for the preto meet again on the sixth Monday after the adjournment of Congress. Thus ends, for the present, the great Southern Convention, which has been, for some months past, the theme of so much talk and debate, and about which so much has been written and predicted. It was a body of men distinguished for talents and respectability, and so far from manifesting that disposition to dissolve the Union which has been attributed to it, it evinced a commendable zeal for its preservation.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS OF THE BURNING OF THE GRIFFITH .- We have our Buffalo papers of the 18th, with despatches from Cleveland, which furnish us with the following additional details of the fearful disaster on Lake Erie:

The fire was discovered about half-past three The fire was discovered about half-past three o'clock on Monday morning, about the smoke pipes. The crew endeavored to extinguish it without alarming the passengers, but the flames spread so rapidly that the cry was soon raised, "save yourself."

The hurricane deck was literally packed with

emigrants sleeping, and when the fire was first announced as beyond control, the utmost con-fusion and terror reigned. The boat was imme-diately headed towards land and grounded some 600 yards from shore. But the heat had been so intense that most of the passengers had jumped overboard, preferring a watery grave to death by

fire.

The poor emigrants were crowded forward and literally pushed overboard by those retreating from the flames. Some had presence of mind enough to throw overboard their cheests and swim

enough to throw overboard their chests and swim upon them, but nearly all were lost. Both yawl boats were so badly burned as to be useless.

When the Delaware left, several yawl boats and skiffs were hooking up the bodies. The beach was already strewed with them for several rods. They lay so thick upon the bottom of the lake and in such shallow water, that they were finding them and taking them ashore by the boat load.

6,000. The clerk and engineer were saved.

One man was hooked up from the bottom of the lake, with an infant child clasped tightly in his arms. A group of five or six emigrants, men, women, and children, were found with their arms closely locked together, evidently having left the Liverpool the same night.

It was supposed that most of the passengers jumped overboard—but it appears that the boat is literally covered with the bones of the burned. A large trench is being dug to bury these un-

fortunate persons. Only two females were saved. These fortunately secured a settee, and were These fortunately secured a settee, and taken out of danger by a waiter who was him

capt. Roby, we are told, threw his wife and child and wife's mother overboard, and ther that was seen of him alive.

The steward was found grasping in his hand Captain Roby's child, whom he endeavored to save, and, as was supposed, lost his life in conse-

quence.

A mother with four daughters, just from England, whose husband lives in Cleaveland, lost—name not known. The whole number of bodies ound is 140. The number saved, as near as can

be ascertained at present, is 25.

The Griffith is a new boat—this being her second season—of second class in respect to size.

Capt. Roby purchased her last week, and this was his first trip as her first officer. She was insured for \$27,775.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM OUR BALTIMORE CORRESPONDENT. BALTIMORE, June 22-5 p. m.

of Manslaughter .- Town Meeting .- Accidental Deaths .- Malignant Cholera .- Naval Change .- Editorial Compliment .- State of the Markets, &c.

The trial of Captain Gardiner, of the brig Frances Jane, and his mate, William Humphries, for killing the negro cook, during the last voyage, by a series of tyrannical and brutal conduct towards him, was brought to a close this morning in the United States District Court. The jury were absent but five minutes, and returned a verdiet of guilty as indicted-manslaughter, punisha ble by not more than ten years imprisonment. Had they been indicted for murder in the first degree, the verdict of guilty would doubtless have ocen as promptly rendered.

The Union meeting to be held in Monumer square this evening, will doubtless be largely attended, especially as it is announced this afternoon that the Hon. Henry Clay will be present and address the meeting. There is some doubt, however, as to the correctness of this movement. The other speakers will be the Hon. Judge Legrand, and Charles F. Pitts, esq.

A boy, named Joseph Knight, about 11 year of age, was killed near the Spring Gardens last night, by the accidental discharge of a gun, in the and Illinois, between the National Road hands of a companion, whilst engaged in shooting

patient is named Buckley, and was found to be living in a house surrounded by pools of stagnant water, with several sow and pig pens on his own

mander Ingraham, his term of service having ex-

Bishop Hughes, of New York, in a letter one of the newspapers of that city, complains that the English and American journals single out the Pontificial Government among the powers of Europe, and hold it especially to the execration of the Anglo-Saxon race. There is a good deal of truth in this, but the matter originates with the English papers, from whence it is copied into the American papers.

The Philadelphia Pennsylvanian of this morn

ng speaks in high terms of the "Southern Press." nd the ability displayed in its editorial manage

The news by the Cambria appears to have he some little effect upon our market. Sales were made this morning of 700 bbls. Howard street flour at \$5,25. There was a sale of prime Pennsylvania rec

wheat at \$1,20. City corn meal is selling at though generally held at 11c., being a cent advance since the news. Sales of white corn at 57a58c., and of yellow at 60a62c.

The Northern markets are all unsettled by the news, and but little has been done to-day. Cotton at New York continued firm, with small sales at vesterday's rates.

> Arrival of the Steamship Cambria, AT HALIPAX.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, June 21, 1850.

The Steamer Cambria arrived this morning, about 5 o'clock, bringing advices from Liverpoo to the 8th, London to the 7th, and Paris to the 6th

ist. The American steamer Pacific arrived at Liver pool on the day previous to the sailing of the Cambria. SUMMARY OF THE CONMERCIAL NEWS.—The Cot

ton market was unchanged, but firmer. The week's sales amounted to 60,000 bales, of which week's sales amounted to 60,000 bales, or which speculators took 13,000.

Breadstuffs—Flour was unchanged, but very dull. Corn was inactive at a decline of 6d to 1s.

The Provision market is very quiet. Lard

Coffee—The late continental advices have crea-

ted an active demand, and all ordinary descriptions were from 3s to 5s per cwt. dearer.

Sugar.—The news from Cuba has stiffened prices materially; the value of all colonial produce was favorably affected on the receipt of the news of e invasion of Cuba.

We note no sales of Carolina Rice.

Large arrivals of Spirits of Turpentine have caused prices to recede. Sales were quoted at 6s.

Tar-900 barrels were sold at 9s. Rosin-Sales of 4000 bbls. were made Olive oil was steady: small sales of cod were

nade at £33, and American whale oil at £31 10s. Prices of timber still continue depressed, in nticipation of overwhelming imports of American Wool was in active demand, with a fair exten-

of business.
The London colonial market is most active, an

n abundance of most articles has been realized. The Money Market continues easy, and the rates of discount were low upon good bills. Consols closed on Friday 96? for money, and 98% for account. In foreign stock there is no material change to notice, and American stocks are not counted. quoted.
The English market for manufactures remain

animated, and the accounts from the cotton spin-ning districts are cheering. The people are well

employed and well paid.

The freight of metal continues depressed. Measurement goods are still abundant. Passengers are without change. GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE NEWS

The news from France and from the Continent generally is far more pacific, and its commercial aspect more satisfactory than for a long time

ast.
The new Electoral Bill has passed the French

The new Electoral Bill has passed the French Assembly by a large majority, and without leading to any marked demonstrations of the opposition.

The English press is wasting an immense amount of ink and paper relative to the invasion of Cuba by Lopez, and the matter has given rise to a long discussion in Parliament. The expedition was characterised by all manner of hard ion was characterised by all manner of

ames. The steamer City of Glasgow arrived at Glas gow on the 1st of June; the Washington at South-ampton at noon, on Monday; and the Niagara at

Liverpool, June 8.

The demand for cotton during the early part of this week, continued good with consumers and operators, as well as for export, and with a tenency to command further advances in prices, bu n the last two or three days, the market has been omparatively quiet.
[A despatch in New York says that the Pacific rip in less than 11 days.]

Arrival of the Cambria,-One Hour Later Corron.—The demand for Cotton during the early part of this week continued good, both for con-

umers and speculators as well as for export, and with a tendency to some further advance in price; with a tendency to some further advance in price; but in the last two or three days the market has been comparatively quiet and speculation suspended, and as the quantity offering has exceeded the demand, buyers have had a slight advantage. The quotations of the 31st are repeated to day, say 72 for Fair/Upland and Mobile and 72 for Fair Orleans, but the market is much less firm and buoyant than it was, and the sales per day only about 5000 bales, though the last accounts from America per the Pacific represented the prospects for the next crop as still more discouraging. The sales of the week amount to 60,300 bales, much the largest portion during the first three days. The Ameriweek amount to 60,300 bales, much the largest portion during the first three days. The American descriptions consisted of 12,740 Upland, at 67d; 8,330 Alabama and Mobile, at 57a 74d; 18,720 Orleans, at 6d a 84d; Sea Island, at 114d a 17d per lb. The stock in this port is estimated at 533,000 bales, of which 36,000 are American, against a total stock at this period last season of 72,400 bales, of which 529,000 were American.

Cons.—The prevalence of extremely favorable weather for the growing crops has a depressing effect on our Corn market, and Indian corn has

weather for the growing crops has a depressing effect on our Corn market, and Indian corn has further declined about 1s. per quarter, and is dull. The extreme price of the best yellow is 31s, and for white and mixed 30s a 30 6d per quarter of 480 lbs. Flour, 22s a 24s per barrel, dull. American wheat 5s 8d a 6s 3d per 70 lbs.

The news, ria Halifax, by Telegraph from New York, reached England on the arrival of the Niagara at Liverpool, and the invasion of Lopez, created considerable sensation in the commercial and political circles. Many were indisposed to credit the fact, until the arrival of the Pacific, which put an end to all doubt upon the subject. The matter was brought under the notice of the Government and of both Houses of Parliament. In the Lords, Lord Lansdowne, in reply to Lord Brougham, expressed his belief in the sincere and good faith of the United States Government. He declined to answer a question from Lord Stanley, enquiring what orders had been sent to the British West India fleet. Lord Brougham was of opinion that every British cruiser was bound to assist the that every British cruiser was bound to assist the Spanish Government in destroying the 8,000 exe-

rable pirates who had joined the expedition.

The Greek Question.—Although the Greek question is still unsettled, there appears to be little apprehension that the difficulty between the several governments concerned will lead to any seri-

ous result.

The London Times, in an editorial of Saturday, says, it appears that the English ministry, feeling itself hard pressed by the semi-hostile attitude of the same o It cannot be forgotten that the charge made against Lord Palmerston by the French Agents is

water, with several sow and pig pens on his own premises. He was in a collapsed state, and not expected to recover.

Commander Ritchie has been relieved of his post at the Philadelphia Navy Yard by Comfort, become most extraordinary. They have

been charged in the face of Europe with a breach of faith, which is inconsistent with their dignity. Instead of rebutting that charge with the indignation which such an imputation commonly elicits, they lowered their tone, as it were to entreat their opponents not to be hard with them."

"The latest advices from Paris leave no reason to doubt that the reply of Gen. Lahitte will be satisfactory, and that diplomatic relations between the two nations will immediately be re-established."

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"To this voluntary proposal on the part of the Secretary of State, the committee consider the National Institute in duty bound to respond.

In accordance with this view, the committee respective to the fulfilment of the wishes of the Royal Commissioners, by the establishment of such a central authority as the case seems to require.

To this voluntary proposal on the part of the Secretary of State, the committee consider the National Institute in duty bound to respond.

In accordance with this view, the committee respective to the fulfilment of t

lished."
The Protectionists have been holding a meeting at Liverpool, which was attended by the bulk of the country party, and is said to have been the greatest political display that has been witnessed in England for some time.

In an article defining the details of the table of the Board of Trade for the last three months, the

State.

2. Resolved, That the Institute do now proceed to constitute a committee suitable to be recognised by the Government as a central body to hold correspondence with the British Commissioners, and to secure the reception of American productions at the proposed Industrial Exhibition in London.

PETER FORCE. European Times says: "Upon a general review of the present accounts, we cannot but feel more and more assured of the satisfactory state of our com-mercial system. The springs of industry are now fully in motion throughout the country, and can only be checked by the curtailed want of supply of the raw material from abroad. By the return

of wages from the manufacturing districts, arising out of the factory labor question, it is admitted that the value of labor has decreased, but by no means commensurate with the great decline in the cost of living which has taken place since 1846. Upon every view, therefore, of the above tabular statements, they may be pronounced highly satisfactors.

From a report recently presented to Parliament, it appeared that the largest importations of wheat and flour this year into Great Britain, has been from France. The quantity from the U.S. is

"Resolved That the Institute do now proceed to constitute a committee suitable to be recognised by the Government to hold correspondence with the British Commissioners, and to secure the reception of American productions at the proposed Industrial Exhibition in London.

"Resolved, That a committee of not less than nineteen be appointed to constitute a Central Committee on the Industrial Exhibition, and to correspond with societies and local committees throughout the United States.

a member of the Central Committee.

"Resolved, That the Corresponding Secretary communicate to the Secretary of State a copy of the foregoing resolutions, together with the names of the Central Committee."

and flour this year into Great Britain, has been from France. The quantity from the U. S. is comparatively small.

In Ireland, the agitation for tenant rights of a fixation of tenant to the agricultural population, is fast gaining ground. Ministers of every creed and politicians of every grade are said to be united to forward the movement.

One hundred Hungarian refugees have landed at Southampton, from Malta. Count and Countess Dembinski were among them.

It was stated in the Liverpool papers, that the Pacific encountered heavy head winds on her passage, and that she proved herself, in every respect, a very superior vessel. The passengers speak of her in the highest terms of praise, in which Capt. Nye and his assistants come in for a full share of commendation. She was to have sailed last Wednesday for New York.

France.—The electoral law was passed on May 31st, by 433 to 241. The President promulgated the bill as the law of France on Monday. The preparations of Government, in anticipation of a revolt appear to have been superfluous, as the Opposition seemed to be disposed to let the whole The following are the names of the members of the Central Committee."

The following are the names of the members of the Central Committee appointed in accordance with the foregoing resolutions:

Hon. Millard Fillmore, Vice President of the United States, and ex officio Chancellor of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

Col. Peter Force, President of the National Institute. Hon James A Pearce, U. S. Senate, member of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.
 Hon. Levi Woodbury, M. N. I., Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.
 Commodore Lewis Warrington, U. S. N., M. N. I., Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography.
 Prof. Joseph Henry, Vice President of the N. I., Secretary of the Smithsonian Institute.
 Prof. Walter R. Johnson, Corresponding Secretary of the National Institute.

Opposition seemed to be disposed to let the whole affair pass over quietly, at least for the present The Socialist journals deal with the Governmen contemptuously, ironically congratulatorily on a triumph utterly ineffectual. On the other side the journals are urging the President to procee with an unusual number of foreigners, and the shop-keepers are said to be reaping a golden harvest.

A bill has been laid before the Assembly by the

Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institute, and Superintendent of the Coast Survey.

Commander Charles Wilkes, U. S. N., M. N. I., late Commander S. S. Exploring Expedition.

Hon. William W. Seaton, M. N. I., Mayor of Wash-Finance Ministers for increasing the President's salary from 1,000,000 to 3,000,000 francs. All ac counts agree in representing Louis Napoleon as suffering from pecuniary embarrassments. Emile Girardin has been acquitted on the charge

ington. Hon, Jefferson Davis, U. S. Senate, member of the of distributing public documents without the na of the printer. Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institute. ieut. Matthew F. Maury, U. S. N., Vice Presider of the National Institute, and Superintendent of the of the printer.

A committee of the Assembly has under consideration the memorial for removing the seat of Government from Paris.

M. Thiers is said to be laboring to effect a re-

conciliation between the elder and younger branches of the Bourbon family. Every member of the family of Louis Philippe, except the Duchess D'Orleans, is said to be desirious of a Engineer, U. S. Army.
Thomas Ewbank, Esq., Commissioner of Paten's.
William Easby, Esq., Treasurer National Institute.
Leonard D. Gale, M. D., M. N. I., Examiner
Patents. reconciliation. It is expected that M. Thiers possesses sufficient influence with the Duchess to overcome her scruples, and he is reported to be about to visit England for this purpose. The Gazette de Prance, the great Legitimist journal, is openly bidding for popularity for Henry V., and promises that he will restore universal

Smyrna. We have advices from Paris to Friday, but the

news is unimportant. Five per cents were quoted at 94 francs.

Rome.—The Pope has published an address and ROME.—The Pope has published an address and explanation of the startling events of his reign, and commenting on the affairs of the Roman Catholic world. He especially stigmatizes the persecution of the Archbishop of Turin by the Piedmontese Government. The houses of the English residents and others are being closely searched for bibles—not even excepting the British Consul's.

PRUSSIA.—The King is rapidly recovering.—The contest of the Germans for free trade and unity proceeds with but little prospect of a speedy and successful issue. Vast warlike preparations are said to be in progress, but they are supposed to

said to be in progress, but they are supposed to have reference more to international than to exter-

al defence.
Austria.—The latest advices from Vienna give surance that there is not the slightest prospect Washington, June 1, 1850.

Sir: I have the honor to transmit to you herewith a copy of the correspondence which has passed between this Department and the National Institute for the Promotion of Science, respecting the organization of a committee to constitute the central authority required by the regulations of the Royal Commission on the proposed Industrial Exhibition, to correspond with them in London, and with societies, local committees, and individuals in this country, and to sanction the Emperor of Russia has declined to mediate be-tween them. It is said that the Czar will visit Vienna after the conference which is being held as

THE G RAND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBI-

and individuals in this country, and to sanction th forwarding of articles app icable to the exhibition. I need hardly say to you, sir, that the proceeding of the National Institute, as set forth in this correspon MEETING OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE FOR THE US TED STATES.

Pursuant to the notice given, the Central Commit-tee mete at the rooms of the National Institute, in the Patent Office, on Thursday evening, the 13th instant, The meeting was called to order by Professor Wa

ter R. Johnson, on whose motion Col. Peter Fore was called to the Chair, and Charles F. Stanburg was called to the Chair, and Charles F. Stanbury chosen Secretary of the meeting. This temporary organization having been effected, the committee proceeded to organize permanently by the appointmens of the Hon. Millard Fillmore, Vice President of the United States, Chairman, and Prof.

desirable, as far as possible, to prevent any per-sons from sending hither articles which cannot be admitted, rather than to reject the articles after their arrival in London. They feel also that the delicate and responsible task of deciding on the admission or rejection of articles destined for ex-President of the United States, Chairman, and Pro Walter R. Johnson Secretary. At the the request of the Chairman, (Col. Force the following papers were read by Prof. Johnson, i the following papers were read by Prof. Johnson, in explanation of the appointment and duties of the hibition by foreign contributors ought not to be im-posed upon any Faglish tribunal, but should be referred to one aving the confidence of the exhi-bitors thems, wes, and standing entirely free from

STATE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, May 17, 1850.
To the President of the National Institute for the Promotion of Science.
Sir: I have the honor herewith to transmit

pics of a correspondence which has taken place be-tween the Minister Plenipotentiary of her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and this Department rela-

acce angly propose to admit to exhibition such foreign articles only as may be forwarded to them by the Central Authority (whatever may be its nature) in each country. They will communicate to such Central Authority the amount of space which can be allowed to the productions of the country for which it acts, and will also state the conditions and limitations which may from time the Queen of Great Britain and this Department relative to the proposed Industrial Exhibition to be held in London in the year 1851.

From the circular of the Royal Commissioners of Great Britain, hereto annexed, it will be observed that all objects intended to he introduced from foreign countries and entered for that Exhibition are required to have been first submitted to and approved by a contral authority or commission of the country from which they shall be brrought, and that no other will be recognized as a central authority except such as

which they shall be brrought, and that no other will be recognized as a central authority except such as shall have been so certified by the Government of the country in which it exists.

That American industry and arts may be enabled to appear in the place allotted to them, it will be indispensable that a recognized central authority should be constituted; and I am under the impression that the National Institute, having been regularly incorporated by act of Congress, and being habitually engaged in matters pertaining to the arts and sciences, is the proper body for taking the initiative in constituting such a central authority.

I therefore beg leave to submit to its consideration the interesting and important subject which has been tral Authority will then be admitted, provided they do not require a greater aggregate amount of space than that assigned to the productions of the country from which they come; and, provided, also, that they do not violate the conditions and limitations of which due notice shall have been given. It will rest with the Central Authority in each country to decide upon the merits of the several articles presented for exhibition, and to take care that those which are sent are such as fairly represent the industry of their fellow-countrymen. I therefore beg leave to submit to its consideration the interesting and important subject which has been brought to the attention of this Department by the distinguished Envoy of her Majesty's Government, and to request such action or suggestions as may seem necessary in order that the natural productions, the ingenuity, industry, and arts of the United States may be fully and suitably represented on the interest-

ing occasion herein referred to.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours,

JOHN M. CLAYTON. This communication was laid before the Nationa

Institute, and by it referred to a select com which brought forward the following report:

Exhibition at London.
Aggreeably to the programme adopted by the Royal Commission, no articles are to be received from Foreign Exhibitors except those which shall have been approved by a central authority, recognized as such by the Government of the country from which they are sent. Foreign Exhibitors except those which shall have been approved by a central authority, recognized as such by the Government of the country from which they are sent.

This Institute being the only Society for the Promotion of Science and the Arts, directly incorporated mittee.

PETER FORCE, JOSEPH HENRY,

WALTER R JOHNSON, J. J. GREENOUGH, CHARLES WILKES,

"Resolved That the Institute do now proceed to

States. States. That the President of this Institute by

tute. Hon James A Pearce, U. S. Senate, member

the National Institute.
Prof. Alexander D. Bache, M. N. I., member of the

I have the honor to be Very respectfully, your ob't serv't, WALTER R. JOHNSON,

Hon. JOHN M. CLAYTON, Secretary of State.

Washington, June 8, 1850.

Sin: I have duly received your letter of the 27th ultimo, communicating to this Department the proceedings of the National Institute on the subject of my note of the 17th of the same month. Those proceedings appear to me to be perfectly satisfactory; and I have accordingly transmitted them to the British Minister in this city, with the communication, a copy of which is enclosed for your information.

WALTER N. JOHNSON, Esq., Corresponding Secretary of the National Institute.

stitute.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you assurance of my high and distinguished conderation.

JOHN M. CLAYTON.

Extract from the Circular of the Royal Commit

"The Commissioners have felt that it would be

possible ... inputations of national partiality. They acceedingly propose to admit to exhibition such

conditions and limitations which may from time to time be decided on with respect to the admission

of articles. All articles forwarded by such Cen-tral Authority will then be admitted, provided they

that to be the Central Authority in each case which

"No articles of foreign manufacture, to whom-

ideration. JOHN M. CLAY Right Honorable Sir H. L. BULWER, &c.

I am, sir, respectfully, your ob't serv't, JOHN M. CLAYTON

Cor. Secretary of the National Institute.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, June 8, 1850.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

The following gentlemen constitute the Executive Committee: Col. Peter Force, Prof. Walte tive Committee: Col. Peter Force, Prof. Walte R. Johnson, Prof. Joseph Henry, J. C. G. Ken nedy, Esq., Capt. Charles Wilkes.

Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to repare the proceedings of this meeting for pub-

And the Committee adjourned.
CHARLES F. STANSBURY.

N. B.—A ssociations, committees, or individuals desirous to make propositions or to receive information, are requested to address their communications to J. C. G. Kennedy, Esq. BLACK WOOD'S MAGAZINE

BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEWS.

BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEWS.

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O WING to the late revolutions and counter-revolutions among the nations of Europe, which have followed each other in quick succession, and of which the "end is not yet," the leading periodicals of Great Britain have become invested with a degree of interest hitherto unknown. They occupy a middle ground between the hasty, disjointed, and necessarily imperfect records of the newspapers, and the elaborate and ponderous treatises to be furnished by the historian at a future day. The American Publishers, therefore, deem it proper to call renewed attention to these Periodicals, and the very low price at which they are offered to subscribers. The following is their list, viz:

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW,
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW,
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW,
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, NATIONAL INSTITUTE,
WASHINGTON, May 27, 1850.
SIR: I have the honor to make known to the Department of State the action which this Institute has taken on the subject of your communication of the 17th instant. That action is comprised in the following resolutions, unanimously adopted after full discussion at the meeting held this evening.
"Resolved, That the Institute will take action on the subject submitted to it by the Department of State.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.

Westminster;" it being in fact a union of the two Reviews formerly published and reprinted under sepa-rate titles. It has therefore the advantage by this combination of uniting in one work the best features

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Joseph C. G. Kennedy, Esq., M. N. I., Superintendent of Census.

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recommendation. His daguerrectypes are in the highest sense the works of art, glowing with the soul of the living countenance.

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A full discussion was then had of the subject thus laid before the committee, and, on motion of the Hon, W. W. Seaton, it was—

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In these periodicals are contained the views, moderately, though clearly and firmly expressed, of the three great parties in England—Tory, Whig and Radical—"Blackwood" and the "London Quarterly" are Tory; the "Edinburgh Review" Whig; and the "Westminster Review" Liberal. The "North British Review" owes its establishment to the last great ecclesiastical movement in Scotland, and is not ultra in its views on any one of the grand departments of human knowledge; it was originally edited by Dr. Chalmers, and now, since his death, is conducted by his son-in-law, Dr. Hanna, associated with Sir David Brewster. Its literary character is of the very highest order. The "Westminster;" though reprinted under that title only, is published in England under the title of the "Foreign Quarterly and Westminster;" it being in fact a union of the two Reviews formerly published and reprinted under sepa-

heretofore issued. ove Periodicals are reprinted in New York,

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Charles F. Stansbury, Esq., Recording Secretary of
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that to be the Central Authority in each case which is stated to be so by the Government of its country. Having once been put in communication with a Central Authority in any country, they must decline, absolutely and entirely, any communication with private and unauthorized individuals; and, should any such be addressed to them, they can only refer to a central body. This decision is easentially necessary, in order to prevent confusion. soever they may belong, or wheresoever they may be, can be admitted for exhibition unless they

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